The People's Advocate.

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...rs finding this paragraph ... understand that their sub... ...ve expired, and unless they ...new the paper will be dis... ...their address.

...ONES AND HIS SPEECH

...red people of this coun... ...expected nothing from the ...tic party. The doctrines ...nd principles of that party were always leveled against the colored people. Even now the simon-pure democracy claim that the colored man has no rights which accrue to him as the result of his fitness for enlightened society or government. As a consequence, we were not much disturbed when we learned that Senator George, of Missippi, had, in the violence of Democratic temperament and "asininity," declared that this is "a white man's government." Such a statement ...s quite natural, as the outgrowth ...is education and stupidity. We ...re allowed that to pass, be...iev... that with a little wisdom ...nd time the democracy would be ...disposed to change their notions ...and meet the incontestable proofs ...of the adaptability of the colored people to the fulness of citizenship, ...like men who could see the inevi...ble and prepare for it. We were ..., however, to be allowed this ...nsolation. We are now con...ound with arguments, proceeding ...one of the leaders of the Re...lica... party, also, which attempt ...how th... the colored people are ...ally ...ior to the whites; ...are not the capacity for ...; that they were not ...to... Republican form of ...ent... which guarantees the ...the majority to rule; that ...sympathy between the ...blacks as the result of ...e in their civilization, ...if the blacks are to live in ...y at all, they are to do ...willing interiors of the ...nator Jones, while ...the Chinese question, ...of March, had the un... ...draw in the colored ...country. What they ...the exclusion of the ...our shores, will be ...nsider his speech. He ...asserting that it was ...ight, but the duty of ...this government to ...wny and the black ...that our own race ...and uncontami... ...t of our ...inating ...t as it ...of this ...and ...of ex... ...in... ...this ...this ...ks ...me... ...does not ...why and ...to con... ...that the ...estab... ...firmed

by "laws independent and above all human laws" which have irrevocably stamped upon the one race its superiority over the other." He says that after *seventeen years* of experience in politics, the Negro has been a failure. Strictly speaking, the colored people have not been in politics seventeen years. From 1868 to 1876, is the period during which the colored man has really been in politics. Since that time he has, in the South, been disfranchised and that, too, by the sufferance of the Republican party, which was pledged to support the rights of all the citizens of the United States without regard to race or color. Now our friends (?) would charge that we have enjoyed *seventeen years actual political liberty* and that we are a failure!

This Mr. Jones charges in nothing but the "kindest feelings toward the Negro," and that such feelings are intensified by the recollections of the oppression he has suffered" at the hands of his race. Mr. Jones has had the *justice* to measure our capacity by the seventeen years of political experience we have had. By such a measurement he admits that the colored people have "a willingness and even ambition to improve" themselves, that "they have the same religion" and "recognize the same standard of morals" that is common among the whites. He asks, "Does any reflecting man believe that he is an advantage to this country?" We do not propose to answer what service he *is* to this country. Perhaps when the next Congressional election takes place in New York, Ohio, Indiana and other states, we may be saved the trouble of the solution. We are certain about one or two things. The colored people have as much as *any other* class secured to the people of this country their present material prosperity. The political party, which declares itself to be the exponent of the doctrines of "equality before the law" and of all those principles the practice of which secure to a nation its highest development, the colored man has kept in power by his wisdom and fidelity. The *inferior* Negro has fought to perpetuate the liberties of the American people and he will doubtless be called upon by the Republican party, ere long, to protect it from the political hyenas who now attempt to wrest from it the government of this country. We have always supposed that the Republican party *meant* what it said when it accepted into full fellowship the colored people and that considering our opportunities we have met the expectation of the most skeptical demagogue. If the future for the colored man is as dark as Mr. Jones indicates we had better look to our laurels elsewhere. We hope, however, that Mr. Jones does not express the sentiments of his fellow republicans.

IT is only necessary to refer our readers to the account of the indignation meeting at Wilberforce University, Ohio, and to the extract from the San Antonio (Texas) *Express*, to see the importance of prompt, effective co-operation in the movement to have the question authoritatively settled that common carriers have no right whatever to discriminate against ...red passengers because of their ...or.

What is more, we shou... *insist* upon it that the represe... ...tives of the federal government ...the U. S. judges and district attor... ...neys—obey the Civil Rights law in ...its spirit or not at all, or show caus... ...e why they should not be removed ... malfeasance in office. The rul... ... of Judge Turner, of Texas, is, ... to put it mildly, a cowardly pie... ...ce of ingenuity to evade the la... ...w. It looks very much as if he a... ...dmitted the law but had no sym... ...pathy for the principle upon w... ...ich it was founded. Judge Turne... ...r was appointed in 1880 by Presi... ...dent Hayes, and we ...ume, upo... ...republican

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We call on Attorney General Brewster, whose legal ability we have from early childhood been taught to admire, whose integrity is beyond question, and whose devotion to the principles of republicanism is as true as the needle to the pole, to follow his own example in the matter of prosecutions for violations of election laws, and instruct his district attorneys to vigorously bring to justice all offenders of the Civil Rights act. A few such examples in Georgia, in Texas, and in Florida would bring the Bourbons to terms in those states as they have been brought to see the light in other states. We are tired of being compelled to fight over old battles. The country needs our energies for other purpurposes; but we are willing to

"Strike till the last armed foe expires"

if need be, but we would much rather

"Strike and but *once*."

THE *Gate City Press* "would like to know the whereabouts of Prof. Nero" and "if he has gone to Canada or to Demarara, British Guiana, his former home."

In all probability he has gone to join J. Malcom Hawkesworth, *alias* J. Osborne Hamilton.

IN the death of Longfellow America loses one of her most illustrious, if not her foremost, poet; a man whose private life was as unsullied as his fame was universal. Many of his poems will go down to posterity side by side with the choicest gems of English literature and his character will be in itself a complete refutation of the dogma that genius and integrity are incompatible.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At a regular meeting of the Official Board of the Asbury M. E. Church, held on the evening of February 27, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Death has entered our sacred portals and removed from labor and association of earth to the rest that remaineth for the people of God our beloved sister, Caroline F. Carroll, the wife of our faithful pastor, the Rev. N. M. Carroll, therefore be it

Resolved, That in her death her family has lost a devoted wife and an affectionate mother, the church a most faithful and exemplary member and society one of its brightest ornaments.

Resolved, That we, the Official Board of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, do hereby extend to our beloved pastor and his family our heartfelt sympathy and sincere condolence in their sad bereavement and irreparable loss, and confidently point them for comfort and ...lation to Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That as a further ... mark of respect we will spread these resolutions upon the church records and furnish the family of the deceased ... with a copy of the same.

Who Can Answer?

Editor ADVOCATE:

DEAR ... SIR:—Please allow me space ... in your columns to inquire after ... our people who have gone to try their fortune in Kansas. I have made diligent inquiry concerning them, but it seems to be impossible for me to learn in this part of the country whether they are dead or living. But I being a patron of THE ADVOCATE, and it being devoted to the interests of our people, I feel that the information desired is obtainable therefrom. What I wish to ascertain is, how they are getting along generally, what pursuit employed for a living and with what apparent prospect. Also, what has been done or being done about education among them?

HENRY MIMIS,
Company K, 25th Infantry.

Affections of the Liver Bilous disorders, sick Headache, &c., are thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. Acting as a general laxative, they remove all irritating and fecal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver and restore these organs to healthy condition.

WILBERFORCE SPEAKS HER OPINION

Concerning the Outrage Perpetrated Upon Bishop D. A. Payne in Florida.

Pursuant with a request from many of the citizens and students of Wilberforce, a meeting to express sympathy with Bishop Payne for the disgraceful treatment he received at the hands of railway employers, was held Tuesday evening, March 21st, in the College Chapel. Bishop James A. Shorter was elected President of the meeting. John G. Brown and Mr. John R. Scott were elected Secretaries. "My Country 'tis of Thee" was sung, after which President Lee offered prayer. President Lee was invited to state the object of the meeting and did so in a very eloquent and touching way, in which he paid a glowing tribute to Bishop Payne, spoke of his infirm age, his position in the A. M. E. Church and his connection with Wilberforce University. A committee of five were appointed on resolutions. The committee soon returned with the following resolutions, which were adopted amidst great enthusiasm:

WHEREAS, Bishop D. A. Payne, ex-President of Wilberforce and senior Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, a church of over 400,000 members—while en route from Jacksonville, Florida, to Fernandina, was ejected from a first-class car after having paid his fare, for no other reasons than because of color and because he would not go into a second-class car where there was no fire; and

WHEREAS, He is a gentleman of advanced age, of unblemished character and of ripe scholarship, and one who presided with grace and dignity over the Ecumenical Council of Methodism at one of its sessions in London, therefore

Resolved, That we the citizens, faculty and students of Wilberforce do hereby express our utter contempt for such treatment toward Bishop Payne as being unjust, inhuman and dastardly.

Resolved, That we consider it an insult, especially to the 400,000 members of the A. M. E. Church, and in general to the six millions of colored American citizens; and we do hereby condemn this prejudice, "born of that sum of all villiany" (slavery), and that we call upon all lovers of right and of Christianity to assist us in eradicating this great evil.

Resolved, That a state of society or corporation countenancing such proscription should be condemned by all liberty-loving and right-thinking people.

Resolved, That we hereby tender Bishop Payne our deepest sympathy for the brutal manner in which he was treated.

Resolved, That we, the citizens, faculty and students do beseech Bishop Payne to carry his case to the courts of Florida and, if necessary, to the Supreme Court of the United States, and we hereby assure him not only our sympathy, but *financial aid*.

DR. W. S. SCARBOROUGH,
DR. T. H. JACKSON,
Committee, PROF. J. P. SHORTER,
REV. GEO. NICHOLSON,
J. G. BROWN, Sec. of Com.

Notable among those who addressed the meeting were Dr. W. S. Scarborough, who advocated a fight for our rights with our voice and pen; Dr. Jackson, who counseled unity of action and concentration of strength. He also advised young men and ladies to stand by each other and to defend each other. Mr. J. G. Brown spoke of the race pride that we should have and advised that this be made a test case to see if we have any rights. Prof. J. P. Shorter was the next speaker, and after speaking of the honors Bishop Payne had received in London and all over Europe said he was the very person to carry this case through the court. Bishop Payne is a representative man of his race; his case will attract the attention of the civilized world and we can test the legality of the constitutional amendments.

The president of Wilberforce will urge the Bishop by private letters to take his case to the court and shall appeal to the great African Methodist denomination to stand by Bishop Payne and hurl the flaunting falsehood back into the faces of the American people that all men are free and equal," and that colored men are treated the same as white men. The time has come for concerted action and we must help ... our own ... and ... rights ...

CUT 'EM SHORT.

Editor ADVOCATE:

For the last few weeks I have been attending the meetings of the "Bethel Literary" with no small degree of pleasure. It is exceedingly gratifying to find that so many intelligent people, and sometimes under adverse circumstances, attend its proceedings week after week, with unabated interest. It strikes me, however, and doubtless many more, that there is a serious defect which may prove fatal to the interests of the society and through it to the intellectual welfare of the people—I refer to the great length of time occupied by the speakers who introduce the topics for discussion.

In the latest cases, Messrs. Minton and Storum, *each occupied an hour*—the latter gentleman an hour and ten minutes—in *introducing* their subjects. It is evident that the By-Laws or Regulations of the society could very properly limit the time of a paper to half an hour, and that *under no considerations* it should exceed three quarters of an hour. This, of course, does not refer to lectures on quarterly meetings.

The reasons for this limitation must be obvious. The time for adjournment, as stated repeatedly by the President, is ten o'clock, and with the close of the paper at half past nine, there is but a half an hour for discussion, and this, under the rules, may be taken up by *two* speakers.

As nearly all of the subjects presented have been of deep and absorbing interest, there is generally something to be said by more than the one or the two who have no embarrassment in taking the floor and catching the President's eye. When the hour of adjournment arrives the discussion is at its height, and before there can be a general exchange of opinion the meeting must close for the matter to come up at some subsequent meeting, when the salient points of the paper are not so well and generally remembered.

Surely *something* must be done and that *promptly*. Either the *society* should protect its interests or the *chosen speaker* should exercise a wise discretion in condensing and thereby strengthening his remarks. Prof. Greener, who opens the discussion on the Mohammedan question next week, has an excellent opportunity which, I trust *he* will wisely improve. "Brevity is the soul of wit." CANDID OBSERVER.

Things in Philadelphia.

The quarterly session of Bethel A. M. E. Sunday School was excellent. Brothers Parker T. Smith and R. J. Holland conducted the review in a praiseworthy manner. The main audience room was well filled. Teachers and scholars seemed to be in a healthy condition. There were two excellent essays read, which gave evidence of thought and deliberation. Mr. W. H. Cromwell, the Superintendent, is adapting himself to the work, and is earnestly striving to make the necessary improvement, not willing to remain in the same place where he took hold, but believes in progressing. Miss Celestine Moss, the Assistant Superintendent, is pleasant and genial—always ... at her post, with a number of ... ful teachers.

Bethel Literary is prepari... a memorial meeting in hono... life and labors of the Be... Garnett. Rev. J. B. Reeve ... invited to deliver the oratio... Still, Esq., is to preside, th... less making a grand meeti...

Mrs. Fannie Jackson-... pushing forward her indu... ject. The good people ... around her.

Mrs. Dr. Anderson is ... quite a practice.

J. D. Lew... is an ... he is put down am...

CIVIL RIGHTS IN TEXAS.

In the U. S. District Court yesterday morning the case of Bishop Cain and wife for $25,000 damages against the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio railroad company came up for trial before Judge Turner. Judge Jacob Waelder appeared for the railroad company and C. K. Breneman, Esq., for the plaintiffs.

The question of jurisdiction was argued pro and con at some length between the learned counsel on both sides. Judge Turner finally ruled that the U. S. District Court had full jurisdiction in all such cases.

Judge Turner also ruled that the plaintiffs in his suit, Bishop Cain and wife, could only bring action for the actual and specific damages sustained in the extra expense they were subjected to, and so instructed the jury. The jury returned a verdict of $4.80 for the plaintiffs.

C. K. Breneman, Esq., attorney for the bishop, gave notice that he would take the case up to the Supreme Court of the United States for final settlement.

It will be remembered by our readers that Bishop Cain and his wife, while coming to San Antonio, were denied admission to the ladies' car, though they held first class tickets.—*San Antonio Express.*

A Postponement.

On account of unforeseen difficulties the Art and Industrial Exhibition, which was to be held this May under the auspices of the Workingmen's Club, will be postponed ti... October 16, 1882. The committe... hope that exhibits will be received ... from all parts of the country.

For any further information respecting the Exhibition, address

WM. ADGER,
Workingmen's Club Rooms,
11th street, Philadelphia.

History of The English People.

Green's justly celebrated "Larger History of the English People" ought certainly now to find a place in every home. The Elzevir edition, in five handy and tasteful volumes, cloth binding, all for $1.50, (by mail $1.80) is certainly a specimen of book-making that will delight the eye of those who rejoice in beautiful books, and is hardly less than a marvel in economy of cost. But the Model Octavo edition, in one volume, ...ility binding, caps the clima... cheapness—only fifty cen... mail 65 cents! These editi... ...g published by The ... Publishing ... Yo... qua... sta... pub... sell... to ... s... a...

Freaks of Fashion.

It is difficult to account for the rise and fall of the freaks of fashion during even the period of a single decade. Like the rhythm of the sea, or the ebb and flow of the tide, they come and go each marked by some striking peculiarity that makes it for a longer or shorter time an almost universally accepted feature in the fashionable world. It would be a curious undertaking to trace, if trace we could, the origin and development of a single one of these; to find out when, where, and under what necessity or craze it had its origin; or out of whose brain it sprang, and whose were the hands which first modified and perfected it for public approval. The search would often prove fruitless, and the searcher, fain to "give it up," would be compelled to follow Mrs. Stowe's *Topsy* in disposing of the vexed question of her age and origin. Who, for instance, is answerable for the high-heeled boots, tapering forward to the curve of the instep, deforming and torturing the wearer? Out of whose self-consciousness sprang the ideal that a coal-scuttle bonnet was a thing of beauty? Whose sense of fitness and modesty suffered total eclipse when his or her model of a tilting hoop was launched upon the sea of fashion? And by what model in art or nature were the lines drawn that gave to an ashtonished world the earliest specimen of a "Grecian Bend?" The past season has given us hats of immense proportions and wonderful circumference. At the present moment has arisen a mania for dotted fabrics of every description. How this fashion came to be revived is a question which no man, importer or otherwise, can answer; but the counters of every leading house in the city show which way the fickle wind of fashion is blowing just now. Hosiery of silk, lisle thread, and cotton has caught the polka-dotted malady, ruffs and fichus of polka-dotted net are trimmed with frills polka-dotted lace; percales, calicoes and satines look as if they had been vaccinated all over. New French fabrics of silk and satin gleam forth with lunar dots, crescents, and stars. Great moons of gold and silver shine out from fabrics of surah or merveilleux over changeable groundworks resembling the aurora-borealis; and a month hence, arrayed in all these "heavenly"-looking garments, the young lady of the period will "walk in beauty like the night."

Pink Finger-Nails.

A lady from New York, writes as follows, in relation to pink finger nails: When my time came I sat in a row with five other ladies, all in the best of arm-chairs, and with damask napkins in our laps. Finger bowls of stained glass on plates of painted French china, filled with tepid water perfumed and containing an acid to soften the skin, were given us, and we sat and soaked our fingers minutes. At the end of "operator," on a low stool before me, dried one it on a pink satin cushion, a fine steel instrument scraped away all the soft skin round the nail, then she filed it into a point at the top and clipped the sides with sharp scissors, then she rubbed a red salve, called rosaline, over it; wiped it off and proceeded to polish the diamond powder, using the and, until the nail fairly finally warm water, cashush left it clean, the process was nd in half s finnd rp ng be- tes re

Agricultural.

Poor shelter, care and feed will, in a few generations, make scrubs of the finest thoroughbred stock. Thoroughbred scrubs are but little better than native scrubs, and the farmer who raises either will always be poor. Breeding the best stock and keeping it in the best possible manner pays the largest profits.

Never set a hen in a box above the ground or floor of the chicken-house, if it is possible to do otherwise, as the eggs dry too fast and lose their vitality. Much better success may be expected if the nests are made upon the ground.

WHAT HENS NEED.—Green food, lime, cooked meat, fresh water are all necessary for the production of eggs in winter. Why? Because in the spring and summer the birds obtain these by foraging. Hens must be in good health in order to lay eggs.

Vegetables are as much a necessity to them as to us. Unless able to obtain green food of some nature, your poul try cannot keep healthy.

Lime you must give them, either in the form of powdered oyster shells, old mortar or plastering. Where they have limestone water to drink, it would not be necessary, but they must have it in some form.

FERTILIZING VALUE OF CLOVER.—A speaker in a Western agricultural assembly recently, referring to the exhaustion of prairie soil, by continuous grain cropping, said he knew of a field that had borne corn and wheat for seventeen years without manure, and had become so poor that the crop did not pay for harvesting. The owner seeded it to clover, which grew well. He cut three crops of clover hay, then reversed the soil, planted corn—without manure—and got a crop as good, or better, than the land had ever produced in the years of its greatest natural fertility. The experiment shows that clover does have the power to draw fertilizing material from the air or from the subsoil, or probably from both. It is in accord with our own experience for many years.

PLAN THE CAMPAIGN.—Spring is apt to come on us suddenly, and work will crowd. Everything seems to want doing at once. We have not thought out our plans for the season's campaign, and often much time is lost because when we get to it, we have'nt decided how this or that work shall be done. If we had taken time by the forelock and planned out the Spring's work completely, as fast as one thing was done another could be begun.

The farmer has plenty of leisure during our long winters, to plan for the coming season. He can decide what to do. He can locate his cornfields, and his wheat and oat fields. If old fences are to be moved, or new ones built, if a new building is to be put up, or alterations made in old ones, he can arrange for it all, and plan such work in such a way that there will be no conflict. By a careful and systematic way of doing business, very often half the time can be saved that would be used if no forethought was taken. It pays to plan to save time and labor; thereby we save money.

During the winter, all the preparations for Spring's work can be made. Go into the shop where you store the machinery you use on the farm, and look it over carefully. You will find that the plow needs a bolt, or possibly a moldboard, or a coulter. May be one of the handles is badly fractured. If you put in the bolt then, and a new handle, and remember to purchase the coulter or the mold board, the first time you are in town and put them on, when it comes time to use the plow it is ready for use. If you wait until Spring opens, the time for plowing will find you obliged to devote perhaps a whole day's work to putting the implement in proper order. You will be in a hurry, and perhaps slight the work. If it had been attended to in winter, you would have pleuty of leisure to do it well.

Corn may be shelled for seed. Wheat can be cleaned. Changes can be made in machinery, where the change will result in improvement of the work to be done, or making the doing of it easier. If you will only take the trouble to think over the hundred and things to be done when spring comes, and check off a list of those that can be done in advantage of season, you will be surprised. If you go to work and do these things when spring is here, and the rush of the season sets in, you will be surprised to find how much easier the work seems to be than it does if everything is in confusion, and you know what to do next. It saves time and vexation, and you do your work better, because it has been thought out and arranged before. If we decide to-day what to-morrow, when to-morrow comes have got to do is to go to work, havn't got to work and plan at the same time; and every hour spent in the planning is often worth a part of the work. If a man has work enough for two or three days, a systematic arrangement of what is to be done in advantage of time to do it, will often save one man's work. I know this to be so, because I have tried it, and I have seen it tried by others. We waste a great deal of time by putting off till we can put it off no longer, much which might be done more advantageously now.

Take Care of the Stable.

1. Let your stable be well drained and sufficiently lighted. The vapors from a damp, putrid floor and the sudden change from darkness to light will almost certainly cause blindness.

2. Let the floor of the stalls be quite flat and level. Standing on a sloping place is very painful, and causes lameness by straining the ligaments and membranes. It also produces grease and sore heels.

3. Every stall should be at least six feet wide, and nine feet long. This will enable the horse to turn around without bruising himself, and to lie down and stretch himself with comfort.

4. Let the stalls be separated by partitions, not by bars. They prevent the horses from fighting and kicking each other.

5. Let proper openings be made just under the ceiling to permit the hot foul air to escape, and proper openings at the bottom of the wall to admit fresh air. Impure and confined air will cause broken wind.

6. The fresh air should enter through a number of small holes, rather than a large hole, such as an open window. That prevents draughts, which cause chills and cough.

7. The temperature of a stable should be that of a sitting-room or a parlor; not over seventy degrees in summer, not under forty-five in winter. Hot, close or foul stables will bring on glanders or inflammation, while a very cold or damp one may cause an incurable cough or disease of the lungs.

8. Do not keep the hay over the manger. The steam and breath of the animal make it both unpleasant and unwholesome. If the hay must be kept over the horse, the ceiling should be of plaster. This will prevent the vapors from passing up to the food.

9. Have no opening into the manger from the hay-loft. Dust is very often thrown into the horse's eyes when fed in this way, and thus blindness is begun. The breath ascends directly to food through the opening, which at the same time pours a continual draught down on the horse's head, thus causing chills as well as bad food. —*Valentine & Co's "Stable Hints."*

How the French Workman Lives.

The French laborer probably gets more for his wages than any other. His food is cheaper and more nourishing. His bouilion is the liquid essence of beef, at a penny per bowl. His bread, at the restaurant, is thrown in without any charge, and is the best in the world. His hot coffee and milk is peddled about the streets in the morning at a sou per cup. It is coffee, not slops. His half-bottle of claret is thrown in at a meal costing twelve cents. For a few cents he may enjoy an evening at one of the minor theatres with his coffee free. Sixpence pays for a nicely-cushioned seat at the theatre. No gallery gods, no peanuts, pipe-smoking, drunkenness, yelling or howling. The Jardin des Plantes; the vast galleries and museums of the Louvre, Hotel Cluny, palace of the Luxembourg and Versailles are free to him to enter. Art and science hold out to him their choicest treasures at a small cost, or no cost at all. French economy and frugality do not mean the constant retrenchment and self-denial which would deprive life of everything worth living for. Economy in France, more than any other country, means a utilization of what America throws away; but it does not mean a pinching process of reducing life to a barren existence of work and bread and water.

Agnosticism.

Agnosticism, it is said, is greatly usurping the prominence heretofore enjoyed by aestheticism, in England. Literally, agnostic means know nothing; as applied to a philosopher of the present English school, it means a fellow who regards religious creeds or theories with indifference, because he thinks he is constituted that he can't understand or believe them. It is generally understood that more brains are necessary for an agnostic, than for an aesthetic philosopher, which, by the way, is no very high compliment to the agnostic.

A dose of financial distress for four or five years, that would compel the majority of these amateur philosophers to do a little genuine work, would help the English people amazingly by getting rid of much of the prevailing trash that passes for philosophic thought.

Pretty ends to be used in looping back lace curtains are made of the unbleached tissue of which macreme lace is made. Crochet some loop and open-work pattern of width and length wish[illegible] a shell edge [illegible] open mesh [illegible]

Clips.

"Well," said an Irish attorney, "if it plaze the Coort, if I am wrong in this, I have another point that is equally conclusive."

An enterprising showman up in northern Michigan advertises that he has found the missing lynx.

A man is like an egg. You can't tell whether or not he's gooduntil he's "broke."

Mustapha Bey, the ruler of Tunis, bought 100.000 umbrellas while in Paris. Mustapha is evidently preparing for a long reign.

"You had better change that rug," said a lady to her servant. "Don't you think it corroborates better with the carpet in this way!" was the response.

The Doubt Resolved.

To go or stay, I scarcely knew,
Perplexed by mandates twain,
For while my love pronounced "Adieu,"
Her aspect said "Remain."
'Twixt what I saw and what I heard,
My judgment wavered quite—
Whether she meant by glance or word
To part us or unite.

But now each lover I advise,
Like me, to make his choice;
In duty to his lady's eyes
To disregard her voice.
Such orbs with kindlier light are filled,
The nearer we adore;
And pouting lips, if bravely stilled,
Will banish us no more.

The man that says that women never invented anything should listen for a few minute sat the keyhole of the sewingsociety.

"I declare," said Julia, "you take the words right out of my mouth." "No wonder; they are so sweet," said Henry. The day was set that evening.

Student fresh from college, to conductor: "I wish to get on the penultimate car." Conductor—"We have no peanut car; you can take the smoker." Mutually disgusted.

"What is the matter?" asked a lawyer of his coachman.

"The horses are running away, sir."

"Can you not pull them up?"

"I am afraid not."

"Then," said the lawyer, after judicial delay, "run into something very cheap."

Western Newspaper Enterprise.

The great Italian tenor, Signor Campanini was careless enough to feel an indisposition a week ago in Detroit, and did not sing as announced. A careful search was made among the dirty dishes in the hotel where he lodged, and the following was published as the slight repast he had taken as a supper on the night that he was unable to appear: Soup, boiled shad, six pounds of roast beef, two pigeons, mashed potatoes, one pound and ahalf of dinner bread, three bottles of claret, one bottle of Apollinaris water, extra coffee, cheese, two shapes of jelly, lettuce, three hard-boiled eggs and young onions." If a man had not a light to plead illness after a supper like that, we should like to know what would constitute such a right. But the able investigator who made up the list published it with the observation: "Naturally enough the Detroit people are somewhat sceptical as to Campanini's illness." The Detroit people must have large ideas of the capacity of the human stomach. Miss Cary was the next victim. She was unable to sing in Chicago recently because of a sore throat. It was at once announced that she was in "excellent voice but very bad temper" at the rehearsal the night before the concert, and a letter was published from a "reliable party" saying that the sore throat was a mere excuse, and that she was in high dudgeon" because she had to sing without orchestral accompaniment. The "reliable party" added the valuable and polite information that, 'it is said she used some very vehement expressions." A few years ago Salvini and Theodore Thomas happened to be giving performances in Chicago at the same time—one acting "Hamlet" the other giving concerts with his orchestra. The notices of both were put under the heading, "Tom and Sal."

The Dispensary.

PREVENTING THE SPREAD OF SCARLET FEVER.—The carrying out of the following simple rules by the family in case of the occurrence of scarlet fever would go far to prevent the spread of the disease.

Scarlet fever is a highly contagious disease which usually appears about one week after the person has been exposed to the contagion.

When a case of scarlet fever occurs in a family, observe the following precautions:

I. Put the sick person, if possible, in a room by himself and leave nothing in this room which is not necessary. Take out the carpet and all stuffed or upholstered furniture and remove all curtains. When circumstances do not permit the giving the person a room to himself the best thing to be done in most cases is to send him to a hospital.

II. Let the sick person be nursed as far as possible by one person only. Do not allow other children to enter the room, not even if they have had the disease.

III. The contagion is chiefly in the matters which come from the head, nose and skin, but all the discharges should be treated as dangerous. The excrements should be received in vessels containing a strong solution of copperas, one and a half pounds to a gallon. All clothing, towels, bed linen handkerchiefs, etc., should at once be placed in a solution composed of four ounces of sulphate of zinc and two ounces of common salt to the gallon of water.

Under no circumstances should any of these articles be removed from the room while dry, and while they are in it care should be taken not to shake or disturb them while dry, any more than is necessary. In the wash, all such clothing, bed-linen, etc., should be boiled at least one hour. No sweeping or dusting is to be done in the room; dust and dirt are to be removed by means of damp cloths, which must be treated like the bedding and clothing. —*Sanitary Engineer.*

CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG CHILDREN.—The sad mortality of children was the theme of the opening address of Dr. B. W. Richardson, the president of the British Health Congress, at its meeting in December. He could not have chosen a more urgent topic. He classified the causes under four heads—the inherited, the accidental, the inflicted and the acquired. Under the first head he referred to the influence of hereditary diseases; under the second the diseases of an epidemic character, and which occur from exposure to one or the other of the communicable poisons, were considered; under the third head the injuries arising from bad nursing, excessive competition in education and improper feeding were brought under notice; and under the fourth head the evils to early resort to smoking, the use of stimulants, late hours and irregular meals were subjects of comment. What he urged especially was the responsibility of parents for the health of children.—*Our Continent.*

Children and their Influence.

Nearer to glory they stand than we, in this world and next! It was a gentle and not unholy fancy that made the Portugese artist, Siquiera, in one of his sweet pictures, form of millions of infant faces the floor of heaven; dividing it thus from the fiery vault beneath, with its group of the damned and lost. For how many women has this image been realized! How many have been saved from despair or sin by the voice and smile of these unconscious little ones? The woman who is a mother dwells on the immediate presence of guardian angels. She will bear on for her children's sake. She will toil for them—die for them—live for them—which is sometimes harder still. The neglected, miserable, maltreated wife, has still one bright spot in her home; in that darkness a watch-light burns; she has her children's love—she will strive for her children. The woman tempted by passion has still one safeguard stronger than all with which you would surround her—she will not leave her children. The angry and outraged woman sees in those tiny features a pleading more eloquent than words; her wrath against her husband melts in the sunshine of their eyes. Idiots are they who, in family quarrels, seek to punish the mother by parting her from her offspring; for in that blasphemy against nature they do violence to God's own decrees, and lift away from her heart the consecrated instruments of His power.

Roman Remains in London.

Modern London is built on the debris of the London of the times of Julius Cæsar and Agricola, and it is by no means infrequently that 1800-year old relics of the Roman town are found many feet below the surface of the existing streets. There was a rich find recently in the vicinity of Warwick Square at the depth of nineteen feet. The most interesting relic that came to light was hitherto unknown coin, of the year 50, which lay alongside of about a dozen urns containing the products of cremation. Just think of the pangs which dying would have inflicted on those ancients if they had known that their ashes would have been seen and handled by an unborn race eighteen centuries and a half nearly, after their demise! The aristocratic urn was of glass and inches high. Well executed pots inclosed several of these [illegible]ries, and roofing tiles the rest. The [illegible] lead as well as of tin, by the [illegible] great antiquity in Britain. [illegible]us speaks of the production of tin [illegible]. Emblems of more or less signifi[illegible]e touching the future state appear[illegible]d on some of the receptacles. Along [illegible] with the coin of the year 50 were [illegible]oth[illegible] dates between 40 and 300. B[illegible]t the Romans left something beside[illegible] these useless things to be remembe[illegible]d by, they introduced into Great B[illegible] chestnut, walnut, peach, pear[illegible] trees.

Palsetos [illegible] to the knee are among spri[illegible]

How to Trim a Lamp.

There is such a vast difference in both the quantity and quality of ligh produced by a common coal-oil or kerosene lamp when properly trimmed and that produced by the same lamp when improperly trimmed, that it is surprising how any one of ordinary intelligence and observation can be satisfied to use, even for a single hour, an imperfectly-trimmed lamp.

Yet, strange to say, a large proportion of the millions of kerosene lamps that are in nightly use are not trimmed as they should be. Careless housekeepers and stupid servants think "it will do just as well," in trimming a lamp, to break the charred wick with the fingers, to saw it with a rough-edged knife, or to haggle it with a pair of dull shears, as it will to clip it smoothly and evenly with a sharp trimmer. But people who are fastidious enough to care for a light they can read, write, sew or do any kind of work by, with satisfaction and comfort, know that such is not the fact.

Since kerosene came into use as a light-producing agent various implements for trimming lamps have been patented and placed upon the market; but, after a pretty thorough examination of the most of them, I incline to the belief that nothing has yet been invented for the purpose quite so convenient, cheap and effective as a pair of ordinary, medium-sized scissors. To do the work properly, however, scissors must be sharp, for it is impossible to trim a lamp perfectly with a sharp trimmer.

The belief is quite general to prevent a lamp-wick from [illegible] the corners and breaking [illegible] it must be cut "rounding" [illegible] spond with the cap or [illegible] burner. My experience [illegible] coupled with close and [illegible] vation, leads me to the con[illegible] the way to trim a lamp so as [illegible] the very best results—to get [illegible] and pleasantest light with [illegible] breakage of chimneys, is to cut the wick parallel with the top of the tube of the burner.

When ready to trim the lamp remove the chimney. Raise the cap of the burner. Turn up the wick; and with a pair of sharp scissors clip it even with the top of the tube. Be careful not to cut or squeeze the tube with the scissors. See that no lint or thread remains on the wick, and that it has not been pushed out of its perpendicular position and cut diagonally. Close the cap over the tube, put the chimney in place, and the lamp is ready for use. If these directions have been strictly followed it will, when lighted, yield a bright straight-edged flame without a notch or indentation in it, and furnish a clear steady, pleasant light. Try it and see.

Punched Out.

"Yesterday I bought a knife from you," began a man, as he entered a store.

"Yes, sir—yes, sir, and now want to exchange it for a rolling[illegible] Come this way, sir."

"I don't want any of your [illegible] pins. You gave me a half [illegible] a hole in it."

"Yes—just so—I remember it. put a string through it and now want to ask me whether to wear your breast or shoulders. My years exp—"

"Wear it? What in thunde[illegible] want to wear a half dollar fo[illegible] claimed the customer.

"That's it—certainly—just s[illegible] want another hole in it, eh? thing new in wall decorati[illegible] idea—put on with gold-hea[illegible] William!"

"I want you to take thi[illegible] back and give me—"

"Two quarters with[illegible] Certainly—glad to oblig[illegible] look over the change a[illegible] pieces he wants, and if h[illegible] two quarters won't answe[illegible] him five tens with [illegible] punched out!"

Telegrahic Commu[illegible] Moving T[illegible]

C. F. McGlashan, [illegible] bara (Cal.) *Press*, ha[illegible] a device for keepin[illegible] train on a given [illegible] graphic communica[illegible] office. The speci[illegible] "two No. 8 telegra[illegible] tire length of the [illegible] placed sixty or [illegible] insulators which [illegible] than those ordi[illegible] a light metal [illegible] along the wire[illegible] The only othe[illegible] piece of rubb[illegible] long, which [illegible] the wires an[illegible] Within thi[illegible] the inlead[illegible] which con[illegible] of the mai[illegible] instrumen[illegible] Instrume[illegible] It would [illegible] rator on

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1882.

AGENTS.

Cochran, Gt. ..... Richard Townsend.
Baltimore..... D. D. Dickson.
Levi Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
Washington..... {G. B. Anderson,
" ..... {G. W. Renfro.
C. A. Lemar, Collector for Washington
New Bedford, Mass.... Wm. H. Carney.
Lawrence,..... Rev. W. H. Scott.

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LOCAL.

Articles for the LOCAL COLUMNS must reach this office by Thursday morning. All other communications not later than Wednesday morning.

Societies and churches wishing local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises, in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

LEWIS THOMPSON, - Local Reporter.

—Mr. J. W. E. Thomas left last week for Chicago.

—The re-appointment of W[illiam] Smyth meets with great s[atisfa]ction. J. H.

—Dr. Crummell has [given] satisfaction.

[illegible] been selected to pronounce the eulogy on Dr. Garnett. A wiser selection could not have been made.

—Madame Carter is a woman of great force of character, with very clear views on the subject of co-operation—in fact an enthusiast when she gets going on the subject.

—There will be a Neck-Tie and Apron entertainment at the Shiloh Baptist Church April 17th and 18th, by the Ladies Independent Social Club.

—The Fair of the Capital City Guard promises to be eminently successful. It is for a good purpose and the support of the public should be given without stint.

—The concert and exhibition given by the officers and teachers of East Washington C. M. E. Sabbath School, 14th and C streets, N. E., Monday and Tuesday evenings proved to be a grand success.

—And now it is the Lincoln Post (?) G. A. R., that refuses to rent the hall leased by them on the corner of 7th and L streets, N. W., on the mere ground of color, without taking into consideration the character of the applicants or the nature the entertainments. Think of it, the Lincoln Post of the G. A. R.!

—Four sums of $3,000, $2,000, $1,000 and $500, to be put out for one or five years on good real estate security at 7 per cent. interest per annum, can be obtained by early application to Wm. E. Matthews, Room No. 2, LeDroit Building. This is a rare chance for those desiring to improve their property.

—Thanks to the Virginia Club, of Richmond, Va., for an invitation to their entertainment Monday night. Robt. Robertson, President and J. E. Merriwether [illegible] The committee on reception

[illegible] a missionary meeting at [illegible] E. Church, 23d street, be[tween] and H. N. W., on Sunday after[noon] P. M. Addresses will be deliv[ered] Mr. J. F Carle and R. J. Smith, [illegible]ent of the Bethel Literary Associ[ation]. Holy confirmation will be adminis[tered] by the bishop of the diocese of [illegible] on the evening of Good Friday, [illegible] at 7.30 P. M.

[illegible] occurred Monday [night] Church while the [meeting] was going on. Just as [illegible] announced that it was time [for] collection it commenced to [rain] lightning and every one [illegible] started for the door to make their [escape] from two things, the storm and the [collection]; but the rain said "not so fast, [my] friends, you owe something," and all [had] to return to their seats until after the [storm].

—Miss Carrie R. LeCount, who will [read] at the Presbyterian Church next [Friday night] has been admired for a pecu[liar] mobility of feature that has been of [great] aid to her as a pathetic and humorous [reader]. This is seen to very great advantage in the handsome crayon drawing of [her] on exhibition at R. C. Douglass', 14th [illegible] work of a most promi[nent] [illegible] is quite life-like, [illegible] and every det[ail]

L. Cardoza; F. Scribe, W. G. Fearing; Treasurer, R. C. Douglass; Warder, G. W. Thornley; Inspector General, Wesley Howard; Sentinel, C. W. Davis; Herald, J. W. E. Thomas. Installation next Monday evening. Let every member attend.

—Is is the opinion of a great many colored men that a convention ought to be called of all the leading colored men and petition Congress to make Emancipation day a legal holiday. We venture to say that if such an act were to pass Congress, we would have such a celebration that would forever honor the names of our brave colored soldiers and those great abolitionists who did so much in giving us such a day to celebrate.

—The Musical and Literary Entertainment to be given by the Trustees of Israel Church, corner 1st and B streets, S. W., Monday evening, April 3d, will, no doubt, be very interesting. The exercises will consist of music, speeking and debating. Mr. S. G. Brown will deliver an address, subject, "The Present Condition of Man and the Earth." Messrs. K. Miller and Wm. Palmer, of Howard University, will discuss the following subject: "Should the Freedom of the Press be Limited?"

—Many who have admired the stately proportions of the new Union Bethel A. M. E. Church as it rises under the sound of the trowel, have been eager to learn of its architectural beauty as completed. As many do not relish a trip to the residence of the pastor, on 19th street, the happy thought occurred of having a picture taken in heliotype and sold at a nominal figure. The picture has just been completed and can be found on sale at any of the prominent book stores.

—The missionary meeting at the Lincoln Mission Sunday evening was eminently successful. The speeches of Gen. Whittlesey, Rev. Kincaid on the work of the A. M. A. in the South, and R. J. Smith were all interesting, that of Mr. Kincaid especially instructive. The singing by the Willing Workers was a rare treat and that by the choir deserving of much praise. Go on, brother Simon, success attend your efforts.

—Tickets for the benefit of *The Item* are sold at the following places: National Hotel Newsstand, Willard's, St. James Hotel, H. B. Polkinhorn, 632 Louisiana avenue, next City Post Office; Beller's Drug Store, corner 16th and M streets, N. W.; Payne & Gray Barber Shop, 352 Pennsylvania avenue, N. W.; Joseph Hannace, Cigar Store, 1117 F street, N. W.; The Office, 003 15th street, rooms 9 and 10 Palace Cigar Store, 902½ F street; Mrs. J. Davis, 714 K street, N. W.; Mrs. Polkaty, 1218 M street; Philadelphia House, Pennsylvania avenue; Dr. H. Jones, 514 9th street, N. W.; Robert Byng, 1515 Pennsylvania avenue; Metzerott's Music Store, Morrison's Book Store, Pennsylvania avenue; J. Bradly Adams, F street, between H and I streets; Ellis' Music Store, Pennsylvania avenue. The affair comes off at the Congregational Church the 14th proximo.

—The Monday Night Literary Club have been doing some excellent work recently. The essay at Miss Moten's a fortnight since by Mr. Henry E. Baker on "Originality," is spoken of as being a most finished and able production; while the essay on Monday night last, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Minton, by Mr. W. H. Richards, on the "Worth of a Man," was a profoundly thoughtful and finished production. The Club is in excellent condition and have never done better work. Choice refreshments were served on each occasion by the hosts of the evening. The next essay will be by Mr. Howard, of the Medical Department, Howard University, on Easter Monday evening at the residence of Mrs. Tucker, Capitol Hill. The closing exercises for the year will be held in May, and by invitation will take place at the residence of Mr. Frederick Douglass, which will doubtless be a notable affair.

—The [illegible] last Friday night the 17th instant, was not the success it should or might have been. The audience was larger than it would have been for the prizes. The music, outside of the piano solos by Prof Bischoff and those by Mrs. Smallwood, was of very ordinary character, considering the time the concert had been announced and the expensive manner in which it had been advertised. Notwithstanding the competition, the concert was not financially a success. The lack of variety in the character of the Exodus part of the music did much to cast discredit upon the musical part of the "Exodus" Hall or some church—it might have been a *financial* success, which would have given some compensation for its drawbacks in other respects. The Misses Smith certainly have musical talent, but they do not take the first rank as [illegible] local colored vocalists. Mr. J. Butler [illegible], which sounds so well in a small [illegible] was almost lost in the Congregational Church, and Mr. A. Butler was the only successful one of the troupe. His "While All" belog very heartily appreciated.

—Dr. Stevenson is not happy unless a fuss on hand. With the building "the grandest church for the race" he has succeeded in scattering dissension after dissension until his usefulness here is *out of the question*. Many dissatisfied in dividing his congregation occasioning a split of nearly [illegible] members, and driving quite [illegible] from active participation [illegible] he is now bent on completing the disintegration. As the concert draws to a close and he becomes conscious of the fate that awaits him, he to desperation he pronounces "a bull in a china shop." We [illegible] enough to accord him pure motives, laying aside the meetings of the defiance of the will of the trustees, explicit instructions of the [illegible]," but his arbitrary action as [illegible] of the Sunday School teachers [illegible] right in setting aside the precedent in electing teachers and in suspending "the man whom [illegible] sent just at the time he [illegible] for making a legal motion [illegible] great builder" in all his [illegible].

[illegible]ersary meets next Tuesday [illegible]thel Hall, Prof Greener [illegible]tive influences of Mohammedanism [illegible]ristianity on the Negro.

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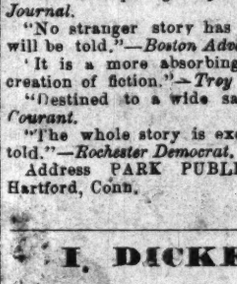

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...OOL BOY.

...box for his books and
...r his bat;
...brightest and best of
... hat.
...e railway train
...ung compeers,
...gh it were dust and
...ith tears.
...nt face to see
... heart;
...his bat with glee
...hey would start.
... not as heretofore,
...er and kind;
...hat was all before,
...rld behind.
...ering heart was cold,
... loyal and true;
...love the love that is old,
...en, the love that is new.
... to know that love is a flower
... groweth down;
...cely spoke for the space of an
...rove back through the town.

...he Jewess Roudnia.

...slated from the French of Henry Greville by George D. Cox.

We were passing through Poland in great haste. Pressing business urged us on; but then that almost flat country, marshy and unhealthy, which stretches out between Minsk and the Gulf of Bothnia, offers none of those attractions which induce the traveler to pause. The villages and towns succeeded each other along the intermi... very much alike and differ... in the quality of houses and ... number or importance of churches. As the view afforded ...ing of the picturesque the sight of post-stations alone gave us pleas...

...when one is in a hurry a thou... disagreeable accidents are quite ... to entangle themselves together. Of course, such accidents always happen even when one has plenty of leisure, but then they escape attention.

This time, however, a sort of fatality seemed to pursue us, for at every relay or two, no horses were at the station, and we were forced to wait, sometimes an hour, or even half a day, which may be explained by the small importance of the road we had taken.

At last, by a happy stroke of luck, we got over a pretty long stretch of a country without hindrance.

"Some dreadful catastrophe must certainly overtake us," said I, with a laugh, to my traveling companion, "or fortune will not be satisfied with her day's work."

I had scarcely finished speaking when the postilion, half turning round upon his seat, pointed with the ...ip of his ...wards the town we ...ing.

"It is on fire!" said he phlegmatically.

A pink flush was visible, near at hand, beneath the sky, the light blue of which—that periwinkle blue peculiar to the countries of the North—was darkened by the approaching night. The slightly jagged silhouette of the town was pictured in the focus, from whence escaped great whirl-winds of smoke, and the tinned dome of the Russian church reflected the flames like an imperfectedly silvered mirror.

"What do you call that place?" ...d I, of the postilion, as he vigor... ...ed up his horses.

..." said he: "it is the town ...

...es of every Russian or ...nt three houses form a ...ded they are grouped ...rch, and Roudnia possesses ...churches, one of them ...

... moving horses reached ... variegated with white, ... which was then the ... An ...e stipulated toll. He cried ...ething unintelligible, and the ...laced across the road rose ob... towards the sky. This species ...exists upon many of the gov... highways, though Russia has ... with the tolls on the great ... postilion urged on his ... and we went rapidly ... two or three very dirty and ... streets.

...hy crowd rushed in the same ...ion towards the conflagration, ...e nearly crushed half a dozen ...who were running along, lifting ...lengthy robes, and uttering cries ...hem.

..."Jew's house that's on fire," ...on without ceasing to ...es.

... know?" asked any ...

...nch!" answered the ...tly.

... turned a ...rner, and ... ...on house ...religion- ...throwing ...windows, ...he rear of ...was yet en... ...p obscurity ...ion. A few ...sh in color,

streamed here and there through the roof, pressaging the conflagration that was not far distant.

A conflagration is not a rare thing in Poland, but when a Jew's house is on fire only the Jews run forth and endeavor to extinguish it, while the others stand motionless, looking on—not, perhaps, without a secret satisfaction, for perish the iniquitously acquired property of the sons of Abraham seems, at such times, to be their motto.

This inhumanity is explained, if not excused, by the rapacity of the Israelites, who, by reason of their commercial ability, keep in their hands the greater part of the revenue of the unfortunate people who are generally very poor, and are still further impoverished by the system of usury largely in vogue in Poland.

The wife and children of the butcher, seated in the centre of the square, filled the air with bitter lamentations. Dogs were barking, and our unhitched horses were shaking their collars covered with tiny bells, while other bells were being fastened to the harness of the fresh animals, the whole forming an inexpressible confusion of sounds, made up chiefly of sharp notes. I stopped my ears.

Suddenly I saw the Jews, who were removing the furniture, rush precipitately from the windows and the door. A flood of white smoke filled the house as they left it. The interior partition had just caught fire. A comparative hush at once prevailed.

Such a moment has always some ...ing solemn about it.

"It burns beautifully!" calmly said a tall Cossack soldier, who was standing beside me clad in a gray overcoat.

I stared at him, he was smoking a short, little, cherry pipe. With hanging arms he contemplated the conflagration with undisguised satisfaction, but the snapping of his eyes showed that he had taken too many glasses of brandy.

"Woe! woe!" cried the voice of the butcher. He was in the middle of the square, and was gazing at his groaning family with a look of consternation. He tore his hair, and his little crisp curls frisked about in the wind from the impetuosity of his movements.

"Woe!" repeated all the Jews in chorus.

"I have forgotton my aged mother!" cried the unfortunate man.

A burst of laughter from the Poles answered him.

"I thought her with you," said he to his wife, who was standing aghast, with her youngest child in her arms.

"Where is she?" cried some one.

With a hopeless look, he pointed to the house and covered his head with a portion of his robe.

The laughter stopped. Though a Jewess, she was still a woman.

"She is in the chamber to the left," said he. "It is not yet on fire. Save her, my friends," added he, in a voice full of anguish.

The friends, who had aided him up to the moment, glanced at the flames, then looked interrogatively at each other and remained silent.

"I will give half of what I am worth to whoever shall save her!" cried the butcher. "Half, yes half. Save the poor old woman, my good gentlemen."

He spoke now to the Poles. No one moved. The tall Cossack gave a start, then hesitated, and finally went and planted himself before the butcher.

"No tricks!" said he, his pipe still in his mouth. "What will you give me to go in there?"

He pointed to the house, now almost entirely wrapped in flames.

"Five silver roubles, my friend; by the God of Abraham, five roubles!"

"That nothing; but there's no time to bargain. You hear, you people," cried the Cossack in a loud voice, "he says five roubles!"

"But you must bring her ... you," cried the Jew, clinging to his sleeve.

"Imbecile! I am not going in there for pleasure. Where is your old she-goat of a mother?"

"Upon the bed in the corner of the chamber to the left."

"Good!" muttered the Russian.

And at a bound he leaped up the steps.

The whole population of Roudnia held their breath. The soldier made the sign of the cross and vanished in the smoke.

"Your horses are ready," said the postilion to me, as he took his seat.

"Wait," said I, in a low voice.

My friend had rejoined me and was like all the rest watching for the denouement of his drama.

The Cossack reappeared surrounded by flames. He bore the old Jewess in his arms in a half fainting condition, and yet held his pipe in his teeth.

A triumphant acclamation saluted him.

"Here is your old woman!" said he to the Jew.

At that moment the whole house burst into flame with a species of explosions; but the conflagration no longer interested anybody. All eyes were on the Cossack.

"Come, pay me," he said.

"What!" stammered the Jew, "Wait until I have found ...f safety for my family."

..."ricks," roared the Cossack, ...gly. "Pay me now, or—" ...th habit of fear, the butcher ...the hands before his face; but ...ing ...had no thought of strik... eyes ...fully fixed upon him ... by his ...ring anger. Blinded ... of this, ...e Jew took no heed ... bosom a ...y drew from his ... a whine, ...t, opened it with ... and finally ...it many times, ... which he presented ...it a ragged bill

"A rouble," ...Cossack. ... hurling away his ...e Cossack, ... having risked my life ...rouble for ... accused dog! I ...prefer ...le! Ah, ... nothing."

He caught the wretched ...urn for ... in his arms, and before any ...man ... guess his purpose leaped ...ould ... house. The steps were not yet ...ne ... He bounded upon them with ...his ...den and cast it into the flames. ...Th... returning to the crowd, he shouted:

"A rouble! robber! beast! now go and get your mother out for nothing."

The horrified concourse stood as if stricken dumb. I sprang into the caleche and my friend followed.

"Away, as fast as possible!" said I to the postilion.

I felt that I could endure no more.

The moment the caleche started a portion of the front of the house fell forward, separating the soldier from the square. His tall figure was pictured in black upon the incandescent background. He strove to leap through the flames, but, as he gathered himself to jump, a beam struck him on the head and he fell.

"Quick! quick!" cried I to the postilion.

He whipped his horses into a galop, the crowd scattered mechanically, and we were soon in the open country.

For several nights after we could not sleep.

Sponge Underclothing.

Sponge underclothing is the very latest, some German genius having recently invented and patented a line of underwear manufactured from this porous substance. It is claimed for it that it can be cleansed more easily than woolen goods, and, being more flexible, does not chafe the skin so much. It is a bad conductor, and tends to keep the temperature uniform. One who wears this underclothing is not liable to take cold for it absorbs the perspiration without checking it. After the mineral and vegetable impurities in the sponges have been sufficiently beaten by a heavy hammer to admit of being readily washed out, the sponges are dried and pared with a sharp knife. These ...arings are then sewed together. The fabric is prepared without the use of poisonous dyes which, as incorporated in cloth underclothing, sometimes prove very deleterious to the system, ...be used on great occasions and in great emergencies, as when stricken with disease. Every pilgrim to Mecca —and thousands come thither from all countries—visits the well and is purified by drinking the water or pouring it over his person, or both. The water is described as unpleasant in taste and cathartic in effect—qualities which are now to be accounted for without ...ce to miracle.

With Occidental ...erence the British Consul-General at Je... sent a bottle of the water to the Royal College of Chemistry at South Kensington to be analyzed. Dr. E. Frankland, in his report of the analysis, says that the water is of the most abominable character. "In fact, it is sewage more than seven times as concentrated as London sewage, and it contains no less than 579 grains of solid matter per gallon. Knowing the composition of this water, and the mode of propagation of Asiatic cholera by excrementitious matter, it is not to be wondered ... that outbreaks of ... should often occur among pilgrims to Mecca, while it would scarcely be possible to provide a more effective means for the distribution of cholera poison throughout Mohammedan countries.

It would be interesting to know the composition of the waters of other holy wells of which Islam has by no means the monopoly.

Nuggets.

Life must be measured by action, not by time; for a man may die old at thirty, and young at eighty; nay, the one lives after death, and the other perished before he died.

It is the temper of a blade that must be the proof of a good sword, and not the gilding of the hilt, or the richness of the scabbard; so it is not his grandeur and possession that make a man considerable, but intrinsic merit.

The origin of the phrase "Robbing Peter to pay Paul," is thus given: In the time of Edward VI. of England, many of the lands of St. Peter, at Westminster, were seized by his majesty's ministers and conrtiers; but in order to reconcile the people to that robbery, they always allowed a portion of the lands to be appropriated toward the repairs of St. Paul's Church; hence the phrase, "Robbing Peter to pay Paul."

Scien... and General Notes.

Water-gas is now used in fifty cities and towns in the United States.

The friction of a belt is claimed to be double as much on wood as it is on iron.

The Mount Etna observatory, recently completed, is 9653 feet above the level of the sea.

Silver is the most perfect reflecting metal, absorbing less than 3 per cent. of the rays of light.

To tin small castings clean and boil them with scraps of block tin in a strong solution of cream of tartar.

If you wish to produce a glue that will resist water, boil one pound of glue in two quarts of skimmed milk.

The use of salicylic acid for the preservation of food has been prohibited by the French Government as injurious.

Lighting of railroad trains generally in Germany by means of electricity is considered to be merely a question ...f time.

A novel fan is made of net and wire, ...ular in shape, to be filled with ...al flowers which, of course, must ... each time.

...erb and minutely-engraved ... thick ... drinking vessel, made by ... Giovan... has been bought by the ... King of ... for $25,000.

Over 500,... bushels of charcoal are used every ...th in the smelters in Leadville. The price ranges from 12 to 14 cents per bu...

Another Fren... physician, Dr. Cloz... de Boyer, ... died from diphtheria contracted in ...e course of his duties at the Paris Children's Hospital.

A sheep-cheese factory to consume the milk of 500 to 1000 sheep, has been started at Chattanooga, Tenn., by some Austrians, backed by local capital.

It is proposed to hold, in 1884, an Italian National Exhibition in Turin, with the view of stimulating the general industrial interests of the country.

A piece of zinc placed on the live coals in a hot stove will effectually clean out a stove-pipe, the vapors produced carrying off soot by chemical decomposition.

A varnish for producing an imitation of ground glass may be composed of the following substances: Sandarac, 18 parts; mastic, 4 parts; ether, 200 parts; benzol, 80 to 100 parts.

It is generally supposed that a thick covering of snow affords the best protection from the severe frosts of winter to the soil beneath. Experiments by Deherain and Kayser prove that grass turf is much more effectual.

Within the last fifteen years no fewer than 2800 houses in Edinburgh, Scotland, have been pulled down as unfit for human habitation. In 1863 the death rate in that city was 26 per 1000; now it is down to 20 per 1000.

A patent recently granted in Vienna and Berlin uses bands of steel, which are tempered and hardened, to transmit motion from one pulley to the other, the faces of the pulleys being turned perfectly flat and then faced with a varnish of rosin, shellac and asphalt.

The commission appointed by the Government of South Australia to inquire into the matter of the sparrow nuisance recommends that the sparrows, who have multiplied excessively should be destroyed, and that rewards be offered for the heads and eggs of the birds.

An Infallible Sign.

Lambert says that a long-lived horse ... as a short-lived the elasticity of its ear. The same rule, he says, "holds good with regard to women. A woman whose ear is pulled out of shape by a heavy ear-ring has not many years to live, while one whose ear stands the strain will attain a good old age. This is good. It is often that men do not have any other use for a wife than to take the place of a horse that this piece of information will prove valuable. And then, it gives the wooing young men such an easy chance to ascertain beforehand if his love is long-lived; for he need only pull her ears. If she objects to *this*, he can still reach the same end by making her a present of heavy ear-rings and watching the result. We merely hint that a man's lease of life can generally be ascertained by an examination of his nose.

"Nearer, My God, To Thee."

A correspondent asks "who wrote the words of the beautiful and popular hymn, 'Nearer my God to Thee?'" They were written by an English lady. Her maiden name was Sarah Flower, and she was born in Cambridge, England, in 1805. Her father was a literary man, and the daughter inherited his tastes. In 1834 she was married to William Bridges Adams, a distinguished engineer, who was a contributor to some of the leading newspapers and reviews. She died in 1849. She is described as "a person of strong sense and great religious earnestness," and as one who "produced a deep impression on those who met with her." Her contributions to periodicals were numerous, both in prose and poetry. No account is given of the circumstances under which she composed the hymn by which she is best known.

Lost—A Bag of Gold.

The Story of a Hack-driver.

"Are you engaged, coachman?"

I had stopped at that moment to water my horses, and to quench my own thirst in a saloon near. I had scarcely reached my horses heads, when I heard the above question, and saw, as I turned around, a young lady standing near my cab. Without delay I answered, and opening the carriage door, I helped the lady in.

As soon as I found the number which the lady had given me, I stopped, got off the box, and opened the door to help her out. She appeared to be in great agitation, as if an unpleasant interview was before her. I received from her over the price of her fare, which she evidently knew, a little drinking money, thanked her, and she hurried away, while I turned my carriage toward a saloon to invest in a glass of beer.

But before I went in, I proceeded to fix the carriage cushions, and see that all was right inside. As soon as I opened the door I saw some object lying on the seat. It was a small linen sack—without doubt what the lady had held in her lap. With not a little curiosity I looked at it again and again, and at last tried to open it. It was easily done for the bag was fastened only by a little piece of string.

One could imagine my surprise when I found it filled with gold pieces? I dared not look at them further in this place, as a policeman might possibly notice, and ask how I came by the gold. Meanwhile, I tied the sack again, and put it in the wide pocket of my coat. Instead of indulging in a glass of beer, I drove to the nearest ...k-stand, and took my ... place in the rear of the line of carriages, so that I could be sure of not being wanted for the next half hour.

I got into my carriage, as hackmen often do when they want a little rest, and I examined for the second time my new found treasure. I shook the contents of the bag on the seat, and sat with dazed eyes before quite a pile of gold. After delighting my eyes with it for awhile, I counted the money partly twenty, partly ten dollar pieces, singly, again into the sack, and found that it amounted to fifteen hundred dollars.

While I now looked more closely at the bag, I found written in ink upon it the address: "Miss Mildred Berkely, No. 4 Madison place." This address, which had hitherto escaped me, I read with as much disgust as astonishment, for there now remained to me, as an honorable man, but one way. I meditated over it awhile, but could come to no conclusion. "With honesty," said one voice in my soul, "you will earn no bread; with honesty you can go, in your old age, to the poor-house."

At last selfish interest and conscience came to a compromise, and I resolved to keep the money till the following day. I then thought a reward would be offered, and no one could blame me for at least profiting by that.

I remained all day in a fever of excitement; and when night came, I felt really ill. I could not sleep. Next morning I was pale and wretched. I went to breakfast where hackmen are in the habit of drinking their coffee, and eagerly looked for the morning paper. Sure enough, at the top of the column for lost and found articles I saw this advertisement:

LOST.—Yesterday, in a hack, a bag of gold. The finder is earnestly en... Gratten street, three ... up, where he will receive a liberal reward.

I knew well what this last passage signified, for I had already in many cases learned that this common expression allowed great latitude. A liberal reward meant perhaps from one to five dollars and a ... of beer. My heart hardened toward the person who had inserted this notice, and I no longer felt the least desire to part with the gold.

To my surprise the advertisement was not repeated. I could explain this to myself, but began to fear that the police were on my track, and that some fine day I must walk in prison.

A week passed, and I had ... a mere shadow of the strong hearty man I had previously been. The money had been a curse to me ... since I stretched my hand toward ...

I had noted the address ... the advertisement, and so I drove ... on the tenth day to 75 Gratten ... it was the place where I had ... the young lady. The door ... open. I called a boy to hold my ... and went up the stairs. I asked ... I met for Miss Berkely, as I thought that such a person ... the attic floor. I went up higher, knocked at the door I presumed ... the right one. I could not help ... that I had been a rascal, and ... consciousness that I was at last ... to do right gave an ease to my ... science.

At my knock a weak voice ... "come in!" I opened the door ... entered.

For a moment the darkness ... ed my seeing the interior. The ... dows were dim with dust, smoke ... dirt, and some broken panes ... pasted over with paper. A ... two chairs, with a miserable ... the whole furniture.

"Step softly, death is here," ... trembling voice, in which I ... well recognized the young lady ... I had brought there ten days ... But how she had altered in this ... time. Her cheeks were hollow, ... face was pale as death, and her ... had an unnatural brightness.

When I had gained the necessary self-command, I said with my face ... turned away—for it was impossible for ... me to look on myself as other than a ... cowardly villain:

"I bring the bag of gold which—" ... and I muttered something about having only just seen the notice.

"It is too late!" she whispered sadly. "He for whom the money was destined is no longer living. Here he lies. He died some hours ago. Yesterday you could have saved him—saved us both —but now it is too late, too late!"

And she went on murmuring to herself, "too late, too late!" as if she had fallen into a heart-rending stupor.

Suddenly the poor woman rose slowly from the chair where she sat by the death-bed, and after walking up and staring at me, gave a hollow cry which thrilled me to the marrow of my bones.

"It is only right that you should know what you have to answer for," she said. "That is your work. You can be proud of it, it has been a complete success."

She laughed wildly—it was more a mingling of laughing and crying—and looked at me.

"He was my husband," she went on, after awhile. "We lived apart; for three years I had heard nothing of him. During this time I lived out as ... and earned that money ... governess ... hold in your hand. May ... which you ... you for what you have done. God forgive ... done."

Here she had a severe fit of coughing, and when she took the handkerchief from her mouth it was wet with blood.

"At last he found me," she continued, "and wrote, begging me to come to him. I came. He lived in this hole in sickness and poverty. Had I not lost my gold then, I would have taken him away, and cared well for him. He died of hunger. We have had no food for the last three days, and there is no other fate for me but to follow him. Oh, you have done a manly deed! Look there—your work!"

She drew a cloth from the face of the corpse; it looked almost a skeleton, and the sorrow of the sight overcame her. She threw herself over it, and sobbed violently. This emotion brought on another fit of coughing, ... frightful torrent of blood, ... which she expired. Her disease ... gone too far for her to survive ... shock of her husband's death, and ... she could not die in his arms, she ... by his side.

The landlady was very indifferent about the fate of the unfortunate pair. She merely said that nothing different had been expected, but she was much pleased when I asked what they owed, and proceeded to pay her.

I went to an undertaker and arranged with him for a fitting funeral for them. I could not and would not seek for their freinds and relatives to draw suspicion upon myself. It was now clear to me why the advertisement for the loss of the money appeared but once. The poor souls had not the money to pay for a repetition.

I followed the coffins to the ... No ... The ... Hospital ... the rest of ... tion-box, ... of hunger ... of it.

A Chinese Sa... ti...

Ko Kum Hun, the Ch... at Harvard, has an Au... who lately resigned his ... the ground that some oth... crative occupation must be ... The Boston correspondent ... dence *Press* says: "Wh... good Ko Kum Hun do bu... nished room for his value... and after installing the teac... in, to send from his own ori... sine what he supposed to be ... strictly in accordance with ... usage. Here is a dinner bill o... A frosted cake, a mince pie, and ... of English walnuts! The profe... who is desirous of doing everyt... in the American fashion, goes ... every day with his little family for ... family stroll. At first he went with ... child in either hand, and his wife ... getting behind. The Yankee tutor ... cked at this heathenism, gave his ... sson, and the next day the good ... fessor was observed solemnly wal... down the street, Mrs. Ko aw... ly and shyly hanging on his arm ... the children followed on ...

... college joke.—Pr... ...e is money; how d... student says ... five cent... a quarter...